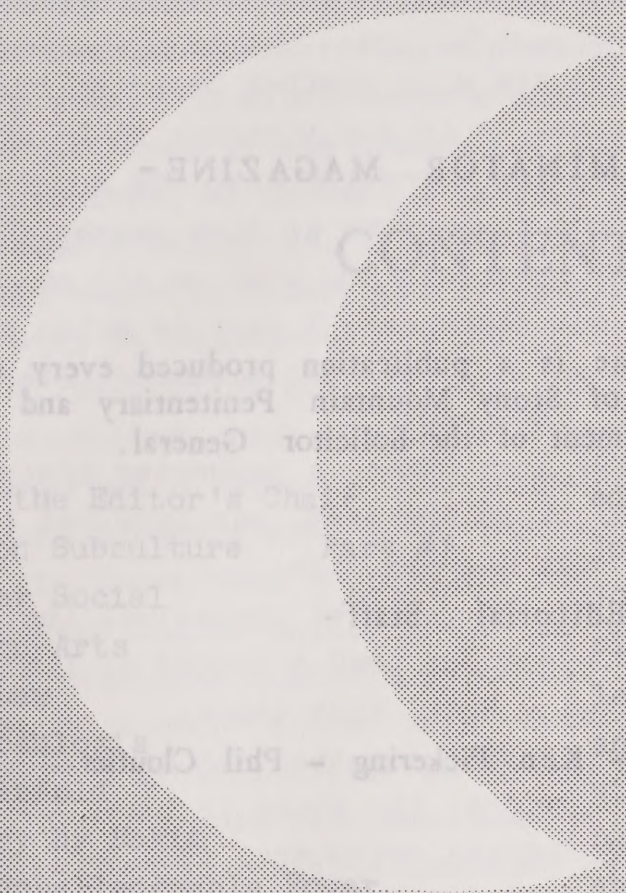




TERMINATOR

FROM DARKNESS TO LIGHT

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- THE TERMINATOR MAGAZINE -

The terminator magazine is a publication produced every two months by the inmates of Stony Mountain Penitentiary and sanctioned by the Department of the Solicitor General.

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Special Thanks To:

RICHARD ANDERSON WHO WILL BE LEAVING US VERY SOON. We will all miss him and wish him nothing but the best.

Mr. Brian Thorgrimson, for all of his help in getting our magazine printed.

Mr. Reid Dickie of CFRW FM for his kind words on the air about the TERMINATOR Magazine. It, too, was a **great help**.



Daryle Johnston

From The Editor's Chair

editorial

Here we are with another issue of the **TERMINATOR** magazine. It is our pleasure to be able to say that we are improving with age and that we will continue to improve as time passes. This issue, rather than tell you what we are printing and what our hopes are, I want to write a piece about an incident that occurred here a very short time ago.

On Monday, July 22, 1974, Mr. Stan Green, a carpenter instructor within the institution's Industrial Carpentry Shop, was involved in a situation with an inmate that cost him his life.

It is not necessary to go into the facts of the actual incident. An inmate allegedly struck him about the head a number of times and Mr. Green died in the hospital a short time later.

Many inmates liked Mr. Green. Others detested all they believed he stood for; the institutional powers, the guard in blue, the authority that lock us up. Some of the inmates cried over the death of Mr. Stan Green. Some inmates laughed about it. Some inmates were indifferent and some inmates went into great introspection.

Regardless of which inmates did what, there was a very subdued and hushed atmosphere about the prison for a period of days. During that time certain staff quit their jobs, others became irascible and seemingly went out of their way to find fault with the behaviour of the inmates so that they would have an excuse for some sort of self-gratifying retribution.

The inmates walked around the institution just waiting for something to happen. There was an air of hushed expectancy about the prison. Some of the more foolish people even gave thought to staging a riot so that the press would see that there was something drastically wrong within the prison. However, and fortunately for all concerned, the cooler heads did prevail.

This editorial will tell the readers how the editorial staff looks upon the incident, Mr. Green's death, and what we can all learn from his death so that the bitterness can cease to be.

(Editorial cont'd)

I was in Prince Albert Penitentiary for almost two years. During that time I went through three riots, eleven suicides, and a number of deaths by violence. I experienced a mixed reaction to all this and could never get used to the thought of death as something that was beneficial to those of us left alive. In fact, it was only until I heard a sermon given by Mr. Alf Bell, the protestant Minister here, that I could begin to understand the possible benefits of death. Mr. Green will be remembered for all of time as being a man who was greatly instrumental in getting work programs going here. Contrary to what a number of people think, Mr. Green was very liberal minded and he DID go out of his way quite often to insure that something good was made possible within the institution. We should all learn from Mr. Green's death. We should try and break down the communication barriers that we have and try to pull together for the end result of a return to society. The old "convict code" is no longer valid. We should maintain that portion of it that states that we should pull together and not give our fellow con any more problems than he has already. However, we should drop that part that states that we should **alienate** ourselves from the guards and from the institutional administrative powers. If we are ever to accomplish more, if we are ever to develop the prison system to the extent that we are always crying about, then we must all work together for the eventual culmination of our dream. As intelligent people, we should be able to see that there is no benefit in growing bitter over things that do occur where the entire populace of the prison is not responsible. We should not go into retreat because of it. We should not speak of things like riots or making it tough for the inmates. We should **speak** of changing all the parts of the system that allow people that are unbalanced to walk around the population in positions where they could do these things. We should re-evaluate the system employed by our prison. Please, let's remember this incident with grace and strive for far better things for the future.

* * *

Prison Subculture Part 1

This is the first part of a research project sponsored by the TERMINATOR Magazine into the sub-culture of prisons. This issue we are going to take a look at the old "convict" code that runs in line with the old "guard" code. We will look at the conflicts these two codes produce and we will attempt to resolve the problem; at least on paper. It is important that everyone understand that this research project is not solely the work of the TERMINATOR staff, but that it is the work of a number of inmates and staff alike that are presently at the institution itself.

* * *

The old convict code carries with it, a number of basic premises that are, to a great extent, beneficial to the inmate. First, it states that one inmate should never put another inmate in the position where he is forced into a situation that will place him in a bad light. Another is that one inmate should be careful that he doesn't make time harder for his fellow inmates. Another premise is that one inmate should not "rat" or tell on another inmate. These premises are all good and valid to the inmates serving sentences today. However, there are other aspects to the old code though that are not so beneficial to anyone. The most damaging segment of the code states that one inmate should not trust anyone else, whether it be a guard or another inmate. Another part of the code says that an inmate should never carry out an intimate conversation with a guard regardless of the circumstances.

These are the two most harmful premises of the code. It is these two statements that are the cause of the greatest amount of bitterness and hardship of incarceration.

Let's look at the part about not trusting anyone. Do you realize just how dangerous and deadly the implications of that statement are? Do you realize that when there is no trust, and no possibility of trust, that you have no recourse whatsoever to anything that involves any interaction between people? How many people are going to listen to you

(Code cont'd)

or try to help you when they know that they will never be trusted by you? Not many!

Whenever there is interaction with people, it is necessary that there be some element of trust in the relationship. Otherwise it cannot flourish and grow. It is common sense that a relationship will die out if there is no way for it to improve. People would grow tired of each other very rapidly. People would have nothing in common with each other. There would be no value in knowing other people. Even the social parasites would die off because they would not be able to interact with anyone to ply their trade!

Certainly, you can see where this would leave society if everyone were to see this as being a valuable feeling. In prison, this is even more drastic as those people incarcerated live with each other day in and day out for long periods of time. There is no way for one man to escape his fellow con. There is no way that people in prison could function with any degree of efficiency if they were to hold those premises true. Everyone would be too busy making sure that their fellow-inmates were not plotting to put a knife in their back.

The other deadly premise about not carrying out intimate conversation with staff is just as foolish. For example, let us suppose that a man were to enter the institution and never see his classification officer during his period of incarceration. The problems that would emanate from this are almost self-evident! First, when the time for parole came up, the classification officer could say nothing about his case. He would simply have to say that he never saw the man. The parole board could infer from this that the man had no desire to talk to anyone and that he was a probable sociopath. They would be reluctant to allow the man his release simply on the grounds that they did not know him at all and could not even attempt to predict his reactions to situations that may arise once he is released!

Other problems this would cause are evident too. For example, if one truly wanted to work his way out of the institution, he would be best advised to get to know as many staff personnel as possible. This can only be done by communicating with the staff. THERE IS NO HARM IN THIS AS LONG AS OTHER PEOPLE ARE NOT HURT BY SOMETHING YOU MAY SAY!!

There, in a nutshell, is the convict code. The good part is that you

should never do anything that will harm your fellow inmate! As long as you are not harming anyone else, it is not wrong for you to talk as intimately as you wish with the staff members.

Now, lets look at the old hard line guard's code. And, YES, there is such a thing; contrary to public belief!

The guards have two basic statements: first , that an officer should not get too close to an inmate. Conversation is cool as long as it remains at a distance. The other is that if a con steps out of line the best thing to do is step on him so that he won't do it again. This goes along with the idea that if you hassel inmates every now and then , you'll have less trouble because they will always be off balance.

Both of these premises are harmful both to the inmates and to the guards themselves. These premises demand that a guard become a beast of some sort. Fortunately, there are few officers in this prison that do regulate their lives by these codes, but I know that there are many in other institutions in this country. Don't feel bad, though, in the U.S.A. they are far worse.

At any rate, both of these codes are rapidly losing credibility with the newer inmates and with the newer guards. No one really wants to carry the heavy load that these codes impress upon them.

It would be a bit presumptuous for this paper to say that these codes are all bad and that no one should pay attention to them. However, we do believe that if we are to get into living units, and if we are going to improve the system, then we must look beyond the rules of the unwritten bible that was published by word of mouth by the old-line bitter people. We must, at least to some measure, pull together to achieve the ends that both sides want!

* * *

NEXT ISSUE:

The processes of orientation and induction into the institution.

* * *

Summer Social

On July the 28th, Stony Mountain had the pleasure of putting on a summer social for the inmates and their families. This is a brief report on what took place at the occassion.

The social started, actually, at 11 o'clock in the morning. That was when the kiddies had their fun. They were able to go outside and participate in their own little **fields** day events with their fathers and big brothers.

Afterwards, the children ate almost two thousand hot dogs and watched a forty-five minute demonstration put on by the I.M.B.O. Pow Wow Dancers. This was, perhaps, the highlight of the afternoon's festivities! The children plagued the dancers for their colorful feathers. Some of the more brave ones even tried to get some of the bells that adorned the costumes.

Already, the institution is planning another social for the tots. It is expected to be even better than the one that was held such a short time ago. If that is the case, then it will be something I won't want to miss!

At six o'clock in the evening, another social was held; as a continuation of the one that began earlier. This one, however, had no tots. It was for the moms and dads and the wives and the older brothers and sisters. The social began right on schedule; everyone was given a program as they came through the doorway. The people were treated to the music of two institutional bands, both good, and the Pow Wow group put on a half hour show as well for the benefit of all us oldsters!

During the intermission it was particularly noticeable that there were inmates in funny costumes running around, industriously serving food-stuffs and beverages to the visitors. Yes! Those funny people were waiters; and they made the **occasion** even more enjoyable by their presence. They deserve a hearty thanks for a job well done!

There will be more socials coming up soon. They are planning more for later this year. They are good events to behold. It is always good to have laughter echo through these hallways; especially when that joyful laughter is a total release of pent up frustrations.

Everyone enjoyed themselves and we are looking forward to many more!

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Prison Arts

The residents of Stony Mountain Penitentiary won prizes close to one half of the total amount awarded by the Prison Arts in the last showing. I, personally, thought that this would be the worst institution from which to enter the contest. In fact, I would not have entered save for the encouragement from two friends; who both happen to be among the winners this year. Those two people were Ed Kubara; for his beautiful oil painting entry, and S. Allan Mann; who won a top prize for his poetry. (Incidentally, Allan has a book of poetry in circulation presently. The University of Manitoba has copies.)

The Prison Arts program brings in the subject of art within prisons everywhere. In Stony Mountain we are graced with six artists whose paintings sell well and on a regular basis. Two of those six are constantly on the go because they are running painting classes and teaching others the arts. The other artists are all willing to help out on an individual basis.

Now, back to Prison Arts. I was amazed at the sincerity of the people who organize and run the Prison Arts Program. Prior to my entry, I had only been drawing and sketching as a diversion to my situation. After a great deal of fuss and anxiety, I got my entry away to the Prison Arts Co-ordinators. Unfortunately, the sketch was not on a proper matting board and not on the best of paper. Nor did I have the proper materials with which to work.

However, despite all of these obviously missing things, the Prison Arts accepted my entry and sent me a letter thanking me for entering their program! They even asked me if I had any more pictures to enter!

It didn't matter whether I won or not. I felt good about entering, about my drawings, and about me; just the thing to revive my interest in my art and continue drawing.

And, I'm still doing it!

- Gerry Clement -

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The Law

The average citizen, if he thinks about it at all, generally considers the law as being a manifesto for the masses, a protective umbrella for the rights of the citizen. He sees the law as a dignified, omniscient entity, a comforting mystery that stands ready to protect his rights. But let that citizen come before the courts as a defendant in a criminal case and his illusions are quickly shattered. There is a Latin phrase that most ably describes the position that our courts adopt: "cursus curiae est lex curiae." (The practice of the court is the law of the court.)

It is important to bear in mind that the lawyer who is defending you, the crown attorney who is prosecuting you, and the judge on the bench are all part of the same professional family. They attend the same schools, the same clubs, live in the same community, and, in many instances, intermarry. The court room is their private arena, even the dialogue is designed to shut out the layman. Solid evidence is allowed or disallowed on the basis of how it was presented; maintaining court protocol frequently seems more important than arriving at the truth.

One inmate who is serving life sought appeal through legal aid to the Supreme Court of Canada, he felt that he could easily prove his innocence. Legal Aid turned his case down because being innocent is not sufficient grounds to appeal to the Supreme Court. They stated that what was necessary was that there be evidence that a point in the law had been violated.

The Federal Court of Canada is the agency through which one must pass if they wish to seek redress from the rulings of a Federal authority. This court is made up of a random selection of judges from around the country. Like the senate, these men are political appointees - old line party men installed to do the government's bidding. And so, the machinery to appeal is there - with one stipulation; you must file notice to appeal within 10 days of the grievance from which you seek relief.

(LAW cont'd)

Consider this scenario. I sought to appeal my own case to the Supreme Court, but I had missed out on the 10 day requirement. To overcome this I was directed to ask for an extension of the period: this I undertook to do. A noted Manitoba judge happens, too, to be a Federal Court Judge; he also happens to be the man who stood up before a crowd of dignitaries at a corrections seminar and declare that in his opinion "Leishman should never be released on parole." Six months later this same man donned the robes of his court and rejected my appeal for justice; I was denied leave to appear before the Supreme Court of Canada.

Those of us who have appeared before the courts realize that the law is not a noble institution whose good standards all men try to achieve. Many policemen see themselves as being the law. How many times have you heard the expression, "Open up! This is the law!"?

Laws are, essentially, guide lines for the dispensation of justice. What we find so often today is that courts deal with the letter of the law and miss the spirit of the law. For example, there are relatively few crimes that call for the mandatory prison sentences. Yet, our courts use prison as the answer to everything from traffic offences to murder. The victim and the possibilities of compensating him, goes largely unconsidered.

There is good cause to feel concern for the calibre of men that sit in judgement in our courts. In some parts of the country we find men on the bench with no legal training. Recently a man was appointed to the bench in Manitoba at the ripe old age of 23. He was fresh out of school, had no experience in life, and no knowledge of the practical aspects of daily living. I would not for a moment attempt to discredit the man's integrity. It is simply a matter of fact where the most well intending person cannot do any complex job without considerable experience. In a large firm of corporate attorneys, this man would have been assigned a very junior position in the firm and he would render few, if any, major decisions. However, trading in human lives is held less important in legal circles and this youth quickly chalked up many hundreds of years in sentences.

continued on page 22

Tuberculosis

A few days ago, a friend asked me some pointed questions about tuberculosis, or TB, that I was not able to answer. As I was reading through the article by Dr. E.E. Long in ENCYCLOPEDIA BRITANNICA, it occurred to me that others might share my interest. Accordingly, I gleaned the following from Dr. Long's article.

GENERAL

"Tuberculosis is an infectious disease of man and animals caused by the tubercule bacillus." Tubercule bacilli are bacteria which are relatively resistant to the usual disinfecting agents, that withstand drying for long periods, and which are killed quickly by sunlight and ultraviolet light from artificial sources.

The principle form of the disease in man is pulmonary (lung) tuberculosis; also known as consumption. "Approximately 92% - 94% of all clinically known tuberculosis is pulmonary. The disease is commonly insidious in onset and early course, and it may reach a moderately advanced stage before identifying symptoms are manifest. The chances for a cure are much better when the disease is discovered in an early rather than an advanced stage."

"Somewhat less than one-tenth of clinically recognisable tuberculosis is nonpulmonary. The organs chiefly affected are the lymph nodes, bones and joints, serous surfaces, genital organs, kidneys, adrenal glands, and skin."

TRANSMISSION

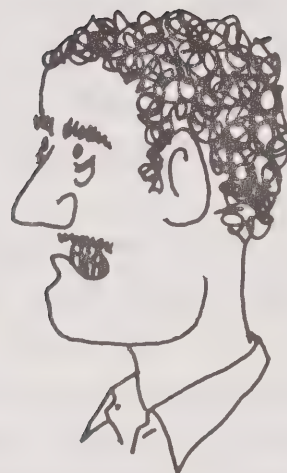
"Tuberculosis is transmitted to healthy persons by way of the respiratory and alimentary tracts, and rarely by direct inoculation through the skin. Most tuberculosis is acquired by inhalation of bacilli from the sputum of persons with ulcerative pulmonary tuberculosis. Investigation has shown that minute droplets may be discharged by a cough or sneeze, and droplets of such size, sometimes containing hundreds of tubercule bacilli, float in the air for hours." Where pasteurization is not practiced, the tubercule bacillus may be transmitted through milk from infected cows.

DETECTION

The current methods of detection are the skin test and the chest X-ray. "A person infected with tuberculosis developes a specific inflammatory reaction when tuberculin is injected into the skin....only a



JIM (TWEETY)
DUXTER



KEN (CAN DA' RACKET)
PICKERING



BILL (BAD BOY)
JONES



JOHN (SHEEPDOG)
PIGGOTT



TERRY (HERE'S LOOKIN' AT YA!)
WINSTON



RICHARD (WHATEHA LOOKIN' AT?)
ANDERSON



PHIL (ONE SYLLABLE)
CLOUTIER



LARRY (HAPPY)
HEWITT

Poetry by Hakim

merging with the wall;
darkness,
to the call,
ever so swift
and ever so bright,
see the vision
of the light.
see the hand
with lace entwined;
and merging
in shadows;
hard to define,
but growing still,
and never at rest,
hold that hand,
and life we shall test.
the writing is clear
i'm afraid to say
and we shall come
to find our way
as words grow dim
and worlds unfurl
and children chant
and satan curls.
yes, see it now
as it comes to rest;
look at its' blood
rapidly spent;
while in the bowels
of our dear earth
life goes on
with hell's creation
and a child's birth.

and we came; in silence,
to watch the decline of life
from our ivory towers, with
beer in hand and a knife
protruding from our not quite
ready yet infiltrated marsh.

but we ~~watched~~ the rise of man
while we ate ~~the~~ bread of death
given by he who is no more but
once was one of us and our
children's toys; without the
seal of approval from us.

yet, still we watched, yes,
we came in droves, to see the
way things were a long time ago
while we had our thoughts all
to ourselves but never really
knew what we said; until that
day so long ago.

yes we came, in silence,
to watch the decline of life
from holds unfounded as yet,
with our mouths on our faces
and our hands in our eyes but
not really caring in the right
places of life or death.

and we have yet to learn that
man is not all that he wants
to be; even after he decides to
live!

-poems by hakim-

* * *

An Unchallengeable Power

Many people cannot understand the existence of such things as poverty, pollution, and the rising crime rate in a prosperous country like ours. Yet, they are surely aware that these things just don't happen; they are caused. Nor can these things exist and continue to worsen unless the causes are allowed to continue unrestrained.

Some of the core problems are the inequities, injustices, and other contributants to frustration that are created by the methods of operations of certain bureaucratic systems in our society who invite defiance and aggression when people are harassed or not treated justly. Of course, people may easily place the blame on others for anything that happens, but often the blame is laid on the wrong doorstep. Sometimes it is the right doorstep but for the wrong reasons.

Perhaps no bureaucracy is quite sound. Some systems, though, may be operating as efficiently as they are able. There is one system that stands out as an exception to this; The Canadian National Parole Service; a body whose misjudgements and harsh treatments can no longer be excused on the basis of the nature of its situational circumstances. This system has, at times, operated in a completely unethical manner with instances of illegal and unconstitutional methods. This is a nation-wide service and yet, with all the criticism it has received, it has never been investigated. It has control over the lives of many individuals, yet operates in the aforementioned manner, and remains answerable to no-one outside the system. Yes, that's right, not even to the courts of our land; although there are cases against the board that are presently pending. Certain sections of the parole act read like a commercial for a die-hard power-pak battery - totally invincible. Parole suspension decisions, which interrupt and ruin all efforts of a person attempting to re-establish himself in the community, are left to the discretion of regional parole supervisors, with many of them having as their credentials only the fact that they have achieved the formal educational level to be hired. This body receives much of its support from those in our society who have the power to manipulate it and politically influence its decisions.

(Unchallengeable Power cont'd)

But why should this bother you? There are a considerable number of people employed in the penal system who have seen examples of this sort of injustice. Yet they are able to rationalize to the point where it doesn't bother them too much.

Well, it's a lot like a hurricane, or a flood, or a war; we never feel it will affect us. It doesn't scare anyone; except those who have had the experience of facing it. But for those who have, its power and effects can be awesome and devastating. I do not mean to imply that all of the parole board's decisions are wrong, or that their tactics are always devious and damaging. However, I do know personally of cases where individuals have been wronged, (too large a number to be overlooked by the victims), but there are probably individuals employed in the service who are virtually unaware and do not really believe these things are happening. I am also aware that there have been recent changes in the structure of the parole service and I am certain that they have been designed to improve the situation.

However, regardless of how we look at the total picture, one thing still bothers me; when an individual is treated wrong by this body, and is prohibited by legislation from having any recourse whatever to fairly present his grievance, then, in my opinion, this body has somehow gained too much power.

Right now I will give you my personal prediction that the rate of recidivism in this country will never be substantially reduced until the present methods of operation of the National Parole Service are thoroughly investigated and the system overhauled.

-a concerned inmate-

* * *

EDITORIAL COMMENT: As the writer says, there have been changes made in the structure of the National Parole Service recently. It is our sincere hope that this fresh blood will permit the changes that are necessary in order to have justice as it was intended.

* * *

Inside Literary Contest

EDITORIAL COMMENT:

In addition to our TERMINATOR Magazine, we put out a small magazine that circulates within the institution carrying the news to the inmates incarcerated at Stony Mountain. Recently, we ran a contest. It is my pleasure to publish these contest winners in the TERMINATOR. I will publish only two entries per issue. This issue I will publish the two poems that won first and second place.

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(1st)

MOTHER

by Garry Lamourieux

You can only have one mother
patient, kind and true.
No other one in all the world
can mean as much as you.
If you ever are in trouble,
to your mother, you may turn.
And, for all her love and kindness,
She asks little in return.

(2nd)

"RUN RUN"

by Sandy Vance

The love I seek I did not find
for earthly chains did hold and bind.

Wasted years Roundless soul
To wander endless, reach no goal.

Oh life, I tasted the bitter and sweet,
Now turned to ashes 'neath my feet.
Now that I am old and grey
I think of all the yesterdays.

The many things I've seen and done,
Kept me always on the run.
I run, I run, I know not where,
To break the chains I cannot bear.

Oh, youth of mine where have you
gone
To pass so quickly as the evening
sun?
No tears to fall when I am gone,
For I am always on the run.

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Recidivist or Rehabilitation

There is a burning question facing the penal authorities that are trying to make the prison population grow smaller, or the humanity already locked up behind fortresses of iron, brick and mason in 32 Federal Institutions across this nation, to resocialize themselves to rejoin society. Now, let us stop and think about the term "Recidivist." The definition according to sources is; "A relapsed criminal, or one who returns to crime."

The term, "Rehabilitation," is the act of rehabilitation. Rehabilitation is to restore to a former capacity or position; to reinstate; or to re-establish in the esteem of others.

Most people locked away in Canadian Penal institutions are recidivists; be it Provincial or Federal institutions, and have certainly had their ups and downs in life and with society. Let us delve into the problems of prison existence in Canada.

For example; Johnny was a playful child that learned the 3 R's; reading, riting, and rithmetic, had a moral training at home. He learned to be honest; that police are good guys and to tell the truth and a just reward will be offered when you grow up.

However, Johnny with all his initial training as a teenager, begins to hang around with rebels and gets into trouble with the police and is turned over to juvenile authorities. Those authorities talk to Johnny and his parents to get honest answers and find a solution to the problem.

They ask the parents for release of their child so that they may rehabilitate their son, so he will be as "normal" as other children his age.

The solution; send him to a home for boys. Naturally, Johnny and his parents feel cheated after a few months, Johnny feels he has been made a fool of for being so straightforward; his parents worry after the terrible stories of what goes on in those places: the homosexual rapes, the beatings, etc... The parents feel they were perhaps hasty in their decision. Johnny comes home, the problems now greatly magnified after being sent away.

Johnny leaves home. He begins to wander, drinks harder, takes drugs. He lives in the streets of the city and becomes "street wise."

(Recidivist cont'd)

The long arm of the law clutches another "deviate" to its bosom. The process of justice begins with the following steps:

- 1) Arrest and ride to police station.
- 2) Interrogation; sometimes gentle, sometimes rough.
- 3) He's told by the detectives concerned, "Tell the truth and you will get a light sentence."
- 4) He goes to court, gets his bail refused, and applies for legal aid.
- 5) He then sits in jail for awhile.
- 6) He's contacted by a lawyer, told to plead guilty and is promised probation or a suspended sentence.
- 7) He pleads guilty; gets remanded for pre-sentence reports.
- 8) A probation officer asks him for "truthful" answers, gets them, and submits his report.
- 9) In court the pre-sentence report is read. Both the crown attorney and the defense give their rebuttals.
- 10) The judge gives his decision; 18 months for "rehabilitational purposes."

Johnny thinks, "Be honest and get time." Oh well, there are parole chances here plus T.A.'s; if you follow the "rehabilitation program."

Johnny does, gains a better education and a partial trade; milking cows. Not much demand for cow milkers the parole board tells him. Parole and T.A.'s are denied. Johnny thinks, "Try to be honest and get nothing for my efforts." He has been played for a sucker! Next time he will be smarter.

Johnny is released. The friends and family he has left project an invisible barrier. He is an ex-con and not to be trusted, a liar, a cheat, and a thief.

He uses the motto of P.T. Barnum now; "There is a sucker born every minute", but he fails to realize that he is the biggest sucker of them all. The law catches this gambler of life and the process of law and justice begins again. The presiding judge sentences him to five years in a federal institution for "rehabilitational purposes," so that he can become a useful member of society.

He is sent to a federal institution, goes through the process of

(Recidivist cont'd)

orientation to prison life and is given his private cell and his place of employment. He attends an offered university course, gains first year admission as a regular student, decides to change his ways, gains confidence in himself and others, writes for a parole, and is, then, granted a parole. His plans are fairly concrete in his mind until the morning of his release. Once on the main street of the city, the plans are shattered by the fact that he's free. Johnny gets married. Everything is going right; but he gets caught for driving while impaired. His desire for the good life makes an abrupt turn. He ends up back in the prison on a parole forfeiture and is then labelled a "recidivist."

And how many men like this one are locked away in penitentiaries all across Canada?

In conclusion, the words "rehabilitation" and "Recidivist" should be scrapped from penological terminology and replaced with education and personal development. In reality, on what can a thirty-year-old inmate rehabilitate himself to be a happy carefree adolescent of 13? Another few points to remember are the prison overpopulations that creates too much variation in sentencing. Also, we see the press being greatly responsible by false or misdirected news and sensationalism.

P.S. Johnny went back out on parole. He has a nice family, a home, and a new car. He has received a degree and is helping rebellious children to get over their problems. They don't have to worry about no-one caring; because "he" cares.

Unfortunately, most cases don't work out this well.

I think that if people just cared about others, these fortresses of iron, brick, and masonry, would crumple like the cities of old from disuse!

-Dennis Schellenberg-

* * *

Questions and Answers

EDITORIAL COMMENT:

We have added this new column to attempt to give voice to some of the questions that come into our offices from people in outside society. We will try to answer all of your questions as soon as possible in every TERMINATOR issue. Bill Jones is the man who does the leg work on these and we know he'll do a good job.

* * *

Q. Of the people that enter the institution with a grade six or lower education, what is the average of those who leave with a higher education?

A. After a careful research, we found that there are somewhere between forty and forty-five per cent (40-45%) that leave here with higher educational levels than when they were first incarcerated. If one were to count training that could be used in some form in outside society, that per centage would reach almost eighty.

Q. How many people, on the average, enter the institution each year?

A. There are approximately 240 people entering the institution each year. This number is seasonal, (more people come in during the winter months), and is taken on an average of the past five years.

Q. Of those people incarcerated, how many stay out of prison once they are released?

A. The statistics from Ottawa's Solicitor General and the Commissioner of Penitentiaries quote the rate of recidivism as being 83.4%. That means that there are 250 people coming back to prison out of every three hundred! This figure does not show how many of these people are reformatory graduates but our own research here shows that these recidivists have, in 80% of the cases, been through a reform school; mostly at a very young age.

Q. What is a five and two parole?

A. A five and two parole is a day parole where the person leaves the institution for five days and returns for the weekend. This is usually done in cases where a man is granted a day parole to attend school or to work at some sort of employment while he is awaiting a full parole.

Q. In such a parole, does the person pay room and board?

A. Yes. The inmate pays hospitalization, unemployment insurance, and all those deductions that people in outside society pay. If it is school that he or she is attending, then board and room are not necessarily paid.

* * *

TOASTMASTERS
INTERNATIONAL



50

ANNIVERSARY

CONGRATULATIONS
from

BOB SHEWRING TOASTMASTERS
CLUB 1016

STONY MOUNTAIN, MANITOBA

(LAW cont'd) from page 9

The fact that magistrates and judges know so little of the inner workings of prisons is a travesty in itself. In all of my years in prison I have known just **two** magistrates who took the time to at least walk through the institution. Such a superficial tour tells very little but it at least demonstrates some interest on their part.

Our antiquated court system will continue to prevail until such time as the judges salaries are increased. Judges should come from the ranks of our best lawyers; they do Not! The simple truth of the matter is that a good lawyer could **not** afford the loss in salary that he must suffer to serve on the bench. Good judges who are capable of original thought would **earn** their salaries many times over. They would see prison as a last resort and our prison population would get back into line with the rest of the world. Perhaps, too, the game of provincial judges sending everyone to the federal penitentiaries; and thereby easing the provincial burden, would end.

* * *

(TUBERCULOSIS cont'd) from page 10

fraction of those infected develop the disease."

TREATMENT

"Tuberculosis is treated by rest, improved nutrition, proper hygiene and drugs, ie., chemotherapy and surgery." Vaccination (injection of live but weakened tubercule bacilli) is offered to contacts of tuberculosis patients, medical and dental students, nurses, and other hospital staff.

* * *

TOASTMASTERS

In May of this year, the Stony Mountain Theatre Group, The Penthouse Players, staged a three act play at Studio 22, Canadian Forces Base, St. James.

The play, written by S. Allan Mann, was about one man's return to society from prison, about a domestic triangle, about old and new love affairs, about family units and blood ties, and well laced with philosophy, humour, poetry, anger, and gut language.

The actors and actresses were capable and obviously enjoyed the play and liked what the play said, as did the audiences that took it in during its three day run. The production will never be a Broadway hit, but for S. Allan Mann, it was a chance to be seen and heard. S. Allan Mann's literary talents are obvious, and he can act! But I've got one question; when is his first full length book coming out? I want to read it!



Penthouse Players on stage at Studio 22. From left to right are: Bruce Frost, S. Allan Mann, Chris Craton, Jim Duxter, and Janice Langford. Others of the cast not shown are Marilyn (no last name available), and Mike Franks. -ED-

Are you a businessman? Are you willing to assist by means of employment, a man being released from Stony Mountain? This space shall be available from this day forth to all firms and employers for the placement of all offers of employment. There will be no charge or obligations.

There are many men in this prison who have been granted paroles, but unless they have certified offers of employment, regulations prevent their release to that parole. Those who have served their sentences and being discharged, many are, will be returning to your communities without a job to go to. Your offer of employment now, to one of these near future releases, might mean the difference between he becoming a useful law abiding citizen, or a failure, facing another term in prison.

By placing your offer of employment in this space, it will, enable the inmates to become aware of your offer and your desire to help. They, in turn, may contact you by letter applying for the position. Who will be the first to place their ad in the TERMINATOR? Who will be the first to extend a helping hand? Has the recent voice of many MANITOBANS for a change of attitudes and methods of redirecting the lives of those incarcerated truly been the voice of sincerity? We extend our hands in peace and friendship, and with the sincere desire to prove that we are worthy of your concern and appreciate your assistance.

Address all enquiries to: The Editor
TERMINATOR MAGAZINE
P.O. Box 101
Stony Mountain, Manitoba
ROC 3A0

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WHAT CAN CANADA MANPOWER DO FOR YOU?

- upgrading of your present educational level?
- training that will lead to an apprenticeship?
- Carpentry, painting, autobody, mechanics...just to name a few?

Come over and discuss your future. I am in the main institution every week day at the old hospital. Simply place a request for an interview. If it is urgent, just have your instructor phone. I will make time to see all those who desire my assistance.

I am also in the Farm Annex Tuesday to Friday. Forward your requests directly to the clerical pool.

START PLANNING SOON!

-Mr. Keith-

(institutional Manpower representative)

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